CLASS CATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGE

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY

SUBJECT

Economic - Medical industry

HOW

PUBLISHED

Weekly newspaper

DATE DIST.

1949

28 Apr 1949

WHERE **PUBLISHED**

HOSCOW

Jasa

NO. OF PAGES

DATE

PUBLISHED

C Mer 1949

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

Ruse

REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No 13 (825), 1949.

PERIODIC REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH USSR

In° a recent report, P. F. Ostapchuk gave data on the achievements of the USSR medical industry for 1948, with a brief survey of possible and desirable future trends.

The 1948 plan was exceeded by 7 percent, a 32-percent increase over 1947 production. Production costs were decreased by 12 percent, permitting increased production of several important items such as penicillin (sevenfold incressa over 1917), disulfane (fivefold incresse). Medical glucose production in 1948 was 2.3 times greater than 1947, aspirin about 2.5 times greater, pyramidom about 2.2 times greater, rivanol 3.7 times greater, and laboratory glasswere 2.4 times. Medical factories have once again started production of 130 medicinal items, and plans are underway for starting production on an additional 136 items.

Under a specialization program initiated by Glavmedprom, production of various catagories will be limited, resulting in an increased production rate. It is hoped that this expediency will help correct the most serious condition of 1948 when only 81.4 percent of the categories were manufactured. The greatest improvement is reeded in laboratory glassware factories, which were able to manufacture only about 66.7 percent of the required amount of glassware. Distribution of consumer products must be improved. In 1948 many of the enterprises of the therapeutic prophylactic network did not obtain their assigned quote of aspirin, berylium streptocide, pyramidon, sprays, small dishes, and other glassware. Shamed is partially responsible for the failure to fufill quotes due to the fact that its raw-material-supply organization is poor.

Many of the instruments and much of the equipment chould be improved.

There are constant complaints about the poor quality of "Rekord" sprays, blood containers and flasks, systoscopes, and thoracoscopes. Many complained about the fact that products of the chemicopharmaceutical factories are not properly packed for shipment, and consignments often arrive at their destination either damaged on completely destroyed. Investigation showed that the "industriya" classware Factory and the Unimak Glassware Factory packed their products very poorly and that breakage was very high; at the Ufimsk Factory it ran as high as 26 percent.

	•	CLASSIFICATION	SECRET				
STATE	X	MERB	 DISTRIBUTION				 \Box
ARMY	AMR	FBI		\top			⇈
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					 	

- 1 -

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/06/28 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000600220656-0

SECRET

50X1-HUM

On the whole, however, the USER medical industry did well and gave the peoples of the USER to million rubles of medical products above plans. This figure would have been even higher had all the factories attempted to improve technology, lower production costs, and economize on raw-material expenditures. Some factories, among them the Factory imeni Dzerzhinskiy, factories at Sverdlovsk and Anzhero-Sudzhensk, and the Moscow Salycylic Factory, were actually guilty of wasteful use of critical raw materials.

Many of the factories have poor administrators who have not learned the principles of smooth operation; frequently, plans are filled only by increased activity at the end of each quarter.

During 1948 the factories under the jurisdiction of Glavmedprom were equipped with modern table and taught the fundamentals of improved production. techniques.

The Board of Deputy Ministers passed several resolutions after hearing Ostapchuk's report. Their first action was to appoint Ostapchuk, Denisov, Fedchendo, Zaytsev, and Grishakov to a committee to investigate various production lags, determine reasons for these lags, and recommend corrective messures. They were urged to get to work immediately to iron out most of the production kinks by the end of the necond quarter 1949. It was recommended that the committee also determine which factories are producing the so-called "easy to manufacture" goods in order to show high production levels, rather than proceeding according to the needs of the medical field.

Various raw-material-supply organizations have been told to consult factory requirement graphs and proceed accordingly.

Transportation organizations were warned to make sure that consignments leave the factories and arrive at their destination in good condition.

The Board commended the efforts of the "Krasnogvardeyets" Factory, the Factory imeni Lenin, the "EMA" Factory, and the "Akrikhin" Factory, At the same time, it issued a warning to the directors and administrators of the Klin Classware Factory, the Tomak Factory, and to Korotkov, chief engineer of the Administration for the Production of Glassware, who have been rather lax in increasing production.

The Board also passed on a resolution which set forth basic methods for increasing production in 1949 and fulfilling 1949 production quotes.

- E N D ·